This Issue of the A. F. of L. Weekly News Service Consists of 2 Pages

The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives news, research, editorial interpretations of matters affecting labor; according to the industrial, legislative, and judicial fields, and contains other information of benefit to the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Nothing is more terrible than to see ignorance in action.—Goethe.

WHOLE NO. 1467 WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1939. FRANK MORRISON, Secretary-Treasurer VOL. 29, NO. 21

American Federation of Labor Council Urges Prompt Enactment of A. F. of L. Amendments to Labor Relations Act

Declares That Beneficiaries of Labor Board's Biased Rulings Are Using "Malicious Accusations and False Innuendoes in An Effort to Divert Congress From the True Issues Involved"; Says the Amendments Should Be Adopted "At the Earliest Possible Date in the Present Session" in Order to "Prevent Probable Obliteration of the Act in 1940."

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session here, adopted a strong resolution urging the prompt passage by the United States Congress of the amendments to the National Labor Relations Act proposed by the A. F. of L.

Declaring that the National Labor Relations Board has become actually of a dual movement detrimental to the interests of the American Federation of Labor and the public, the Council pointed out that an attempt is being made by those who benefit from the biased rulings of the Board to deceive and divert Congress from the true issues involved, and emphasized the importance of passing the A. F. of L. amendments promptly at the present session of Congress to avoid probable destruction of the Act in 1940.

The text of the resolution adopted by the Executive Council follows:

WHEREAS, It became apparent to the American Federation of Labor that after the dual movement came into existence the National Labor Relations Board became an ally of such dual movement to the detriment of the interests of the American Federation of Labor and the public; and

WHEREAS, The basic principles of the Act are sound but the administration of it has been improper and unjust as a result of which defects in the Act became apparent so that amendments became necessary to curb unrestrained, biased discretion; and

WHEREAS, The Houston Convention by unanimous action adopted a basic program for amending the Act and said convention further instructed the Executive Council to take into consideration for amending the Act any additional experience acquired between the date of the convention and the opening of Congress; and

WHEREAS, Such additional experience indicated that even with the change in the Act by the adoption of the Houston program for amendments it was necessary, in order to secure a fair, unbiased administration of the Act, that the present Board be abolished and a new Board created; thus the Executive Council at its meeting in February, 1939, prepared and unanimously adopted such an amendment; and

WHEREAS, All amendments proposed by the American Federation of Labor have been drafted and approved by its Executive Council and are the product of the American Federation of Labor, therefore, the Executive Council reaffirms its position respecting the imperative need for the adoption of such amendments and states that experience to date indicates that only by the adoption of such amendments can the Act and the administration of it operate fairly and in accordance with the original intent of Congress; and

WHEREAS, STRENUOUS EFFORTS ARE BEING EXERTED BY THOSE WHO ARE THE BENEFICIARIES OF THE BOARD'S BIASED RULINGS AND DECISIONS, TO BEFOG THE ISSUES BY RE'ORTING TO NAME-CALLING, MALICIOUS ACCUSATIONS AND FALSE INNUENDOES IN AN EFFORT TO DIVERT CONGRESS FROM THE TRUE ISSUES INVOLVED IN THE SUBJECT, THAT IS, TO MAKE THE LABOR BOARD, LABOR RELATIONS ACT FAIR TO ORGANIZED LABOR AND THE PUBLIC AND TO BRING ABOUT A FAIR AND PROPER ADMINISTRATION; NOW

THEREFORE, THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR BY UNANIMOUS ACTION OF ITS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEETING IN WASHINGTON THIS 16TH DAY OF MAY, 1939, HEREBY CALLS UPON CONGRESS TO PASS THESE AMENDMENTS AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE DATE AT THE PRESENT SESSION. THE ISSUE MUST BE SETTLED BY THIS CONGRESS TO PREVENT THE IMPERATIVE AND IMMEDIATE NEED FOR THE REFORMS PROPOSED BY THESE AMENDMENTS AND TO PREVENT PROBABLE OBLITERATION OF THE ACT IN 1940.

EDITORIALS

Spicy Comments on News Affecting Labor

With this issue the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service begins the publication of a column entitled "Facing the Facts with Philip Pearl."

Mr. Pearl is the publicity director of the American Federation of Labor. His column of comment on news of vital interest to working men and women will be of great value to the organized labor movement. It is released by the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service.

Convicted!

Following the detailed testimony of Joseph A. Padway, counsel of the American Federation of Labor, before the Senate Committee on Education and Labor in favor of the amendments to the National Labor Relations Act proposed by the American Federation of Labor, a number of other representatives of A. F. of L. unions laid before the committee case after case in which the Labor Board arbitrarily decided against the American Federation of Labor and in favor of the C. I. O.

John P. Frey, president of the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, gave condemnable testimony relative to the anti-A. F. of L. and pro-C. I. O. policy of the Labor Board in connection with the metal trades unions.

Frank Fenton, director of organization of the American Federation of Labor, followed Mr. Frey with multiple instances of bias shown by the board in favor of the C. I. O. and against the A. F. of L.

Frank E. Powers, president of the Commercial Telegraphers Union of North America, gave unanswerable details of how the Labor Board had discriminated against his union to the benefit of the C. I. O. telegraphers group.

George Googe, in charge of the southern organization headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, Atlanta, Ga., presented many cases where A. F. of L. unions in the South had felt the enmity of the Labor Board in various decisions calculated to benefit the C. I. O.

G. M. Gossage, representing the California State Federation of Labor, gave the facts regarding the manner in which the Labor Board had undertaken to hamstring the A. F. of L. in the long-shore industry on the Pacific coast. His testimony regarding the Westwood situation were falsified by George Kidwell, California director of industrial relations, in his testimony before the committee.

Observers who followed the mountain of testimony presented by the American Federation of Labor were compelled to admit that by its submission to the Senate committee the Labor Board was positively convicted of having used its power illegally and for the definite purpose of destroying the craft unions of the American Federation of Labor and promoting the interests of the C. I. O.

Confronted with this voluminous and documented testimony, it is apparent that the adoption of the A. F. of L. amendments to the Labor Relations Act designed to curb the arbitrary and unwarranted power of the Labor Board is imperatively necessary to protect the organization rights of American workers.

Railroad Employment Increases to 950,130

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNB).—A slight increase in the number of workers employed by class one railroads was reported by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The number of employes in mid-April was 950,130, an increase of 0.54 per cent over the total at mid-March.

FACING the FACTS

With PHILIP PEARL

This column is something new—new for us, new for this paper and new in the business of columning.

President Roosevelt, Secretary of the Interior Ickes and lots of other people have it in for the columnists. Their complaints are sometimes justified. It seems to us the columnists are victims of high pressure salesmanship. Their business is highly competitive. They are always trying to beat the other fellow. All they have for material is a smattering of fact, a strong dose of rumor and a lot—highly seasoned opinion. By the time they cook these ingredients together, the finished dish is made to appear as though it were all fact. To a certain extent this may result in misleading the public, no matter how well-intentioned the particular columnist may be. And that is why some of our leading citizens object.

Well, we're in a more fortunate position than our fellow columnists. We're not selling this column. We're not giving it away free to anyone who wants to use it. And, furthermore, we will not hesitate to label fact as fact, rumor as rumor and opinion as opinion. We don't have to pose as an oracle of wisdom and we don't want to, because we're not.

But we plan to write about a lot of things that are of interest to the millions of workers who make up the American labor movement—items that do not make headline news, significant items that may escape notice on the inside, background material that clarifies the news and adds light to it. That is called in the newspaper parlance "the dope," or inside stuff. We're going to let you in on it.

This column will be written in the interests of the American Federation of Labor. Emphatically this does not mean that it will be used as an avenue of propaganda, except when the facts themselves can be considered propaganda. For instance we may say:

"The door to President Green's office on the seventh floor of the American Federation of Labor building in Washington is always open. Visitors waiting in the anteroom to see him will always hear every word being said next door. Nothing secret can go on there.

"The door to John L. Lewis's office is sealed and sound-proofed. The windows are made of bullet-proof glass."

Those are facts. C. I. O. sympathizers may interpret them as propaganda. But they can't deny their truth.

Just one more bit of introductory explanation and we'll get down to business. It is not our purpose here to vent venom and viciousness. We can hate just as strongly as anyone else, but we're afraid if we keep hating all the time and at the top of our lungs it will spoil our digestion. It's our hunch that the constant stream of denunciation and abuse that has poured from the mouths of the C. I. O. has already soured the public's disposition toward that outfit. Therefore, we'll try to keep composed and retain our sense of humor even if it hurts.

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Our Southern Neighbors

Item No. 1 on today's agenda is an unpublicized visit to Washington by leaders of the American Federation of Labor in Washington for Luis Moromes, head of the committee on international relations of the Mexican Federation of Labor.

It was revealed at this affair that the American Federation of Labor is taking steps to revive the Pan-American Federation of Labor. The first step was a meeting of the executive council of the A. F. of L., composed of President Green, Moromes, Vice President Matthew Woll and Santiago Iglesias, Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico. The council directed President Green to make a preliminary survey of the status of the labor movements in South American and Central American countries.

Speakers at the dinner told a shocking story of what is going on in these countries today. The Nazis are colonizing Brazil and the Fascists are busily engaged in every way in Argentine. Meanwhile Communist influence over the Government in Mexico is increasing rapidly. And the labor movements in this and other countries to the south are veering further and further to the left.

What can be done about these dangerous trends? Movement of revitalized Pan-American Federation of Labor could be of inestimable value in the struggle for the cause of democracy in government and in labor. The two dozen American labor leaders at the dinner appeared to agree with him. President Tracy, of the Brotherhood of Railroad Workers, pointed out that workers can be taught in South America and Central America to be good citizens from countries where a free labor movement exists. This, he said, would prevent the spread of the Nazi, Fascist and Communist propaganda and promote trade with the United States, thus strengthening this country's good-neighbor policy. Mr. Tracy declared Secretary of State Cordell Hull would favor the American Federation of Labor re-establishing on a firm footing and he should know because he was a delegate to the Inter-American Conference at Lima, Peru.

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Significance—Secretary Hull has frowned on any official encouragement by this country to the left-wing labor movement in Mexico led by Vincente Lombardo Toledano, who is trying to line up all the extremist labor organizations in North and South America into an economic and political alliance, or a "united front." The only American Government official who attended and spoke at Toledano's bull ring fiesta in Mexico City last summer, along with John L. Lewis, was Edwin S. Smith, of the National Labor Relations Board. Two Government observers attended the Toledano dinner, Conciliation Director Steelman, of the Labor Department, and Jimmy Wilson, American liaison officer to the International Labor Office.

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Personals—Robert J. Watt, representative of the A. F. of L. and American Workers Delegate to the International Labor Organization, sailed this week to attend the next meeting of that body in Geneva. President Daniel J. Tobin, of the Teamsters, also sailed to attend a motor transport conference at Geneva. President Green received congratulations from many members of Congress on his recent radio address pointing out compelling reasons why the American Federation of Labor's amendments to the National Labor Relations Act should be adopted at this session. The address was printed in the Congressional Record.

(Released by the American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service)

National Labor Relations Board's Attempts to Destroy American Federation of Labor and Build Up the C. I. O. Condemned by Green

Shows by Incontrovertible Evidence That the Board Has Illegally Nullified A. F. of L. Agreements With Employers by Arbitrary Rulings, One of Which Has Already Been Reversed by the United States Supreme Court, and Juggled Procedure in Elections For Collective Bargaining Representatives to Injure A. F. of L. Unions and Aid the C. I. O.; Urges Prompt Enactment by Congress of the Amendments to the Labor Act Proposed by the American Federation of Labor to Prevent Further Maladministration by the Labor Board.

"First in the Line-Up" Against the A. F. of L. Amendments, He Says, "We Find the Labor Board Itself, a Group of Bureaucrats Bitterly Opposed to Surrendering Any Part of Their Power; Second in the Line-Up Stands the C. I. O. Frantically Trying at Any Cost to Keep Intact the Favored Treatment It Now Enjoys From the Labor Board; and, Finally, We Find Lurking in the Rear, But Beating the Drum Even Louder Than the Rest, the Communist Party; the American Public Will Judge These Warriors in a Common Cause by Their Motives and the Company They Keep."

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A strongly worded indictment of the National Labor Relations Board for its definite policy of administering the National Labor Relations Act to the detriment of the American Federation of Labor and in favor of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and on equally strong demand that the amendments to the Act proposed by the American Federation of Labor are imperatively necessary to prevent further maladministration by the Labor Board and preserve the A. F. of L. unions, featured a radio address over the Columbia Broadcasting System Network by William Green, prexient of the American Feeration of Labor.

Citing a number of instances of the Labor Board's rulings in voiding legal A. F. of L. contracts with employers and in manipulating the procedure in elections for collective bargaining agents against the American Federation of Labor and in favor of the C. I. O., Mr. Green outlined the amendments deemed necessary by the Federation to end further maladministration by the Labor Board.

He cited as significant that the major forces mobilized against the A. F. of L. amendments are the Labor Board bureaucrats who do not want their arbitrary powers curbed, the C. I. O. leaders who want the favoritism of the Labor Board for them continued, and the Communist Party pledged to the overthrow of democratic institutions by force and to the establishment of a dictatorship.

The text of Mr. Green's address follows:

The American Federation of Labor is now leading a struggle which is of direct and vital importance to every citizen of the United States.

We have asked Congress to make certain changes in the National Labor Relations Act and we are rallying all our forces in support of these amendments because we are convinced that their adoption will correct present injustices, stabilize labor relations in inter-state industry and help bring about National recovery.

As a democratic, American institution, the American Federation of Labor always has been responsive to public opinion. We have come up to the merit public support of our policies. We believe we have abundant evidence today that the American public overwhelmingly supports the American Federation of Labor in its efforts to guarantee fair play in the administration of the National Labor Relations Act.

That is all we ask—fair play. That is all the National Labor Relations Act ever was intended to accomplish—fair play. That is what the National Labor Relations Board has disgracefully failed to live up to in administering the Act—the principle of fair play.

The American public was sounded out on the subject of the National Labor Relations Board several months ago by the National Institute of Public Opinion. In a poll of persons from all walks of life, this nationally accredited organization found that 92 per cent felt the National Labor Relations Board was biased against the American Federation of Labor and in favor of the C. I. O.

LABOR ACT MALADMINISTERED

Why does this feeling exist? And why did the delegates to the last American Federation of Labor convention, sharing this conviction, demand

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Federal Unemployment Compensation Tax Reduction Opposed by A. F. of L.

Executive Council Holds That Present Average Benefit of Only $10.85 Weekly Drives Jobless to Relief Funds for Support; Insists That Three Per Cent Tax Now Imposed Must Not Be Slashed; Opposition Is Also Expressed to Permitting Offset Credit to States Based Solely Upon State Unemployment Compensation Funds.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—A sharp condemnation of any proposal to reduce the present Federal three per cent payroll tax for unemployment compensation, especially in view of the fact that the average benefit rate throughout the United States is now only $10.85, was made by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in session here.

The Council also protested against offsetting credit to States based entirely on the amount of State unemployment compensation funds.

The text of the Executive Council's statement follows:

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor emphatically protests any reduction in the Federal 3 per cent tax for unemployment compensation or any arrangement for offset credit to States based wholly upon the amount of their State unemployment compensation funds.

The purpose of unemployment compensation is to pay benefits to unemployed persons attached to covered industries. Although unemployment in 1938 increased over 1937, in most of the States paying unemployment compensation benefits the unemployment compensation funds increased! This simply means that the tentative benefit standards written into the law were not properly gauged. The average benefit rate for the whole country was $10.85 and average duration probably not over 8 weeks!

Workers accustomed to being self-dependent had to go on relief not because the unemployment compensation funds were exhausted, but because there had been written into laws waiting periods that were too long, benefit rates that were too low, duration of payment tied to past record reflecting unsteady employment, and disqualifications too drastic.

The 3 per cent tax rate should not be lowered until unemployment compensation adequately provides for workers who have lost their jobs and pays adequate benefits for an adequate period of time. Congress must adopt adequate standards upon which credits may be allowed.

The American Federation of Labor urges that a progressive scale of benefits and taxes be adopted so that for each State that fails to establish a specified improvement in benefits must have been reached. This will insure using the funds to their fullest extent, will avoid prematurely setting maximum benefit standards and will allow for tax reductions in proportion as States provide progressively higher benefits.

Congress must also fix standards regulating disqualifications and not allow States to gain tax reductions by writing disqualifications for various causes, thus depriving workers of rights accruing from past employment.

A REDUCTION IN UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION RATES WILL BRING LITTLE RELIEF TO INDUSTRIES FOR THIS TAX IS INCLUDED IN SELLING PRICES OF PRODUCTS AND IS HANDED ON TO CONSUMERS. ON THE OTHER HAND, INDUSTRIES WOULD GAIN THROUGH SUSTAINED BUYING POWER RESULTING FROM ADEQUATE UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

WE CALL UPON THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO IMPROVE THE UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION SYSTEM OF THE NATION AND TO ENCOURAGE THE ENACTMENT OF DESIRABLE STANDARDS OF BENEFITS FOR THE UNEMPLOYED WORKERS AS THE PREREQUISITE FOR REDUCTION OF TAXES.

Ban on Use of Donnelley's Anti-Union Products in Public Schools Is Asked

Chicago Printing Trades Charge That Time Magazine Carries on Slander Campaign Against Unions in the Printing Industry.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Chicago, Ill.—The Organization Committee of the Chicago Printing Trades Unions, in charge of the nation-wide campaign against the printing products of the anti-union Donnelley interests, announces that many high schools and other institutions of learning are using the Donnelley periodical TIME in conjunction with studies in current history.

In all such cases organized labor is urged by the committee to carefully view the school authorities and try to induce them to stop the use of that periodical until it is produced under union conditions.

A statement issued by the committee said:

"In a number of places the unions have succeeded in inducing the schools to discontinue the use of TIME. A particularly good job was done in Hudson, New York, where, after some agitation against the magazine it was discontinued as an adjunct to the material used in classes.

News Articles Are Misleading

"Many trade union leaders, interested in educational work, have pointed out that the material printed in TIME is unsatisfactory, because misleading. A prominent San Francisco labor official observed in a letter to the committee that 'some instructors are too mentally lazy to attempt to analyze current events and relate it to history in the making so they resort to the 'canned wisdom' that fills the pages of the anti-union periodicals that roll off the Donnelley presses. Furthermore, the news is interpreted in such a cynical and flippant way that students are bound to become skeptical of democratic institutions and look with favor upon fascist or other totalitarian forms of government.'

"No responsible school board would dare endorse such a publication for use in public institutions, but certain principals and heads of departments in

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COAL PRODUCERS SIGN A.F.L. UNION CONTRACT

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Springfield, Ill.—Scale representatives of the Progressive Mine Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and the Coal Producers Association of Illinois have signed a new contract covering wages and working conditions until March, 1941.

The agreement was reached following conferences here extending over ten weeks. The contract, which is reported to be the same one in effect for the last two years, must be ratified by the members of the Progressive Mine Workers and the membership of the Producers Association.

John Dansvie of Mt. Olive, a member of the miners' scale committee, said the contract provided for a 5¢ basic daily wage, a seven hour day, a 35 hour week, time and one-half for overtime, a strike penalty clause, and a guarantee of a union shop. The only change from the contract that expired March 31, he said, was the inclusion of the strike penalty clause.

Teamsters Wage Militant Campaign To Organize Washington Oil Industry

Many Central Labor Councils Place Standard Oil Company on Organized Labor's "Unfair List"; Hundreds of Garages and Service Stations Throughout the State Carry Union Shop Card.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Seattle, Wash.—The vigorous campaign of 15,000 members of the 13 Seattle unions affiliated with the Joint Council of Teamsters No. 28 to unionize the oil industry in this area is realizing significant results.

The action of the Teamsters Council was supported by the Seattle Central Labor Council which placed the Standard Oil Company and Standard Oil products on the official "unfair list." Central Labor Councils in Tacoma, Spokane, Port Angeles, Olympia, Centralia, Chehalis, Everett, and Yakima quickly followed the example set by the Seattle Council.

A complete survey of every garage in Seattle has been made following which it was announced that 900 service stations and garages in the city limits are displaying the union shop card. A scoreboard showing the number of union and non-union establishments from week to week is to be prominently displayed in the union headquarters and members are expected to watch closely the progress of the shop card campaign as the percentage of union operations increases from week to week.

A continuous check is being made of business firms and individuals to determine both the brands of gasoline and other oil products which they are using and the sources from which they are purchased. Those who are friendly to organized labor will be requested to purchase only fair products, delivered by union drivers, and serviced by union attendants at places displaying the Garage Employees and Service Station Attendants Union Shop Card.

In commenting on the organizing campaign, the Washington State Labor News said:

"With over four hundred garages and service stations throughout the balance of the State added to the four hundred or more in Seattle now displaying the Union Shop Card of

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FRISCO PRINTERS LEAVE NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE

San Francisco, Calif. (AFLWNB).—The San Francisco Typographical Union, by a majority of 218 has voted to withdraw from the Communist dominated Non-Partisan League.

The question of withdrawal appeared on the ballot for the regular biennial election of local officers.

Labor Board's Attempts to Destroy A. F. of L. Are Condemned by Green

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unanimously that the National Labor Relations Act be amended so as to guarantee fair play?

The answer is found in the record of the Board. It shows that the National Labor Relations Act has been tragically maladministered.

Remember that the American Federation of Labor was the original sponsor of the National Labor Relations Act. We nurtured it and fought for it and succeeded in getting it enacted. We believed then in its principles and we are just as whole-heartedly committed to them now.

All the law set out to do was to establish a basis of fair play in industrial relations between employers and their workers. It was expected that fair play would create good will, that peaceful negotiations would be substituted for costly strikes and that the free flow of interstate commerce would no longer be seriously interrupted by labor troubles.

LABOR BOARD SOUGHT TO DESTROY A. F. L. UNIONS

It hasn't worked out that way and the responsibility lies squarely with the Labor Board. Let me tell you the story.

The National Labor Relations Act became the law of the land in July, 1935. The following October a minority group in the American Federation of Labor, defeated by a two-thirds vote on a question of policy at the Federation's convention, refused to abide by democratic, majority rule and revolted. Thus the C. I. O. was formed. It proceeded to institute a systematic campaign to disrupt and destroy the American Federation of Labor.

Then, lo and behold! We suddenly found the National Labor Relations Board actively siding with the C. I. O. One member of the Board even stated in an official opinion that he favored the type of union organization fostered by the C. I. O. Later he won over another member of the Board to his viewpoint.

In case after case, thereafter, the Labor Board in its decisions sought to destroy A. F. of L. unions which had been in existence for many years and force their members to be represented by the C. I. O.

All this in face of the fact that Senator Wagner of New York, author of the law, had publicly stated on the floor of the Senate when the bill was under consideration that "there is nothing in the pending bill which places the stamp of Government favor on any particular type of union."

A. F. OF L. CONTRACTS NULLIFIED

But the Board did not stop there. It went further. The next thing we knew it was issuing administrative orders, in direct conflict with the law, setting aside legally valid contracts between bona fide American Federation of Labor unions and employers. In each case the C. I. O. benefited by the Board's action. Of course, we cannot stand for that. We went to court. And in the Consolidated Edison case the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the Board and criticized it for "extravagant and unwarranted" assumptions. The Court said:

"FURTHER, THE ACT GIVES NO EXPRESS AUTHORITY TO THE BOARD TO INVALIDATE CONTRACTS WITH INDEPENDENT LABOR ORGANIZATIONS."

This decision should have stopped the Board in its tracks. But it hasn't. Apparently the Board refuses to recognize the highest court's ruling as a check on its assumed authority but attributes it merely to procedural errors in the case.

ELECTIONS JUGGLED TO FAVOR C. I. O.

This isn't all. Our complaints against the Board and its staff go even deeper. For instance, when one of our unions asks the Board to hold an employe election promptly and the C. I. O. asks for delay, the election almost always is delayed. When the position is reversed and we ask for delay, the Board acts with incredible speed.

Time and again the Board has set new precedents and established new rules to upset our cases and then has gone ahead and reversed its own rules and precedents on the flimsiest excuse whenever such a course would suit the purposes of the C. I. O.

It has reached the point now where our people, representing the American Federation of Labor and its 5,000,000 members, feel that they are entering a hostile camp when they appear before the Board. It is not just our imagination. We KNOW we are viewed with enmity by the Board and its staff. We KNOW that from certain members of the Board itself down through the roster of its employes there runs a common bond of sympathy with the C. I. O.

C. I. O. AND LABOR BOARD EXTREMISTS FORM UNITED FRONT AGAINST A. F. OF L.

This holds true especially among those whose political and economic beliefs lean to the left. The extremists on the payroll of the Labor Board and on the payroll of the C. I. O. have undoubtedly formed a "united front." It is a "united front" of ideas. By sharing a destructive philosophy and letting it influence official judgment they have managed to accomplish as much damage to the American worker as though they had actually sat down together and entered a conspiracy to reshape the American labor movement.

This is strong language. But the facts justify it.

NEW BOARD DEMANDED

The present situation is so serious that the American Federation of Labor believes it must be remedied at once. We have asked Congress to do so by abolishing the present Board and establishing a new Federal Labor Board of five members. Only in this way can the nation obtain the necessary housecleaning of a bureau which has wandered far afield from its original functions.

We should not stop there. We hope and trust that a new Board will not duplicate the mistakes of the present one. But we must make CERTAIN that the wide discretionery powers vested in the Board will not be abused in the future. Therefore, in order to assure fair play, we have asked Congress to write into the law the rules of the game, rules that will apply to all and guarantee every party equal justice under the law.

DEMOCRACY IN ELECTIONS ASKED

First, we ask that in any plant where a craft or a group of skilled workers exists these workers be given the right to decide for themselves by their vote whether they wish to be represented in collective bargaining as a separate unit or whether they wish to be merged with all the other workers into a single unit. This is democracy. It is self-determination.

Many skilled workers wish to be represented separately and have been so represented by their craft unions for many years because they believe they can command higher wages for their skill by this method. Certainly they should have this right. It has never been denied to them before. Certainly they should not be deprived of it by a governmental agency operating under a law which was adopted to make labor free.

LEGAL CONTRACTS MUST BE PROTECTED

Secondly, we urge that the Board's authority to set aside legal contracts between bona fide labor unions and employers be clearly defined and limited. This amendment follows the decision of the Supreme Court in the Consolidated Edison case. We want the principles laid down in that decision written into the law so that the Board will know just what it can do and what it cannot do in the future and there will be no further room left for misunderstandings.

Thirdly, we have introduced a series of procedural amendments, most of which are too technical and legalistic in their nature to explain in any detail here. Their purpose is to avoid unnecessary delays in handling of cases by the Board, to restrict arbitrary exercise of discretionery powers and to permit court review of rulings on which the Board now says its own word is final.

IN CONCLUSION, I WANT TO EMPHASIZE THAT FOR MORE THAN HALF A CENTURY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR HAS PROTECTED THE INTERESTS OF AMERICAN WORKERS TO THE FULLEST DEGREE AND HAS RAISED THEIR WORKING AND LIVING STANDARDS TO THE HIGHEST IN THE WORLD. IT IS ENTIRELY IN THE INTERESTS OF AMERICAN WORKERS THAT THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR IS NOW SEEKING TO STRENGTHEN AND PERFECT THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT.

ANY AMENDMENTS SPONSORED BY EMPLOYER GROUPS WHICH HAVE FOR THEIR PURPOSE THE DESTRUCTION OF THE BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE LABOR ACT WILL FIND THEIR STERNEST FOE IN THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

COMMUNIST-C. I. O.-LABOR BOARD BLOC OPPOSE A. F. OF L. AMENDMENTS

NOW LET US SEE JUST WHO THESE PEOPLE ARE WHO PROTEST SO VEHEMENTLY THAT THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS ACT IS SACRED AND THAT NOT EVEN ONE OF ITS PRECIOUS SEMI-COLONS MUST BE DISTURBED.

FIRST IN THE LINE-UP WE FIND THE LABOR BOARD ITSELF, A GROUP OF BUREAUCRATS BITTERLY OPPOSED TO SURRENDERING ANY PART OF THEIR POWER.

SECOND IN LINE STANDS THE C. I. O. FRANTICALLY TRYING AT ANY COST TO KEEP INTACT THE FAVORED TREATMENT IT NOW ENJOYS FROM THE LABOR BOARD.

AND, FINALLY, WE FIND LURKING IN THE REAR BUT BEATING THE DRUM EVEN LOUDER THAN THE REST, THE COMMUNIST PARTY.

THE AMERICAN PUBLIC WILL JUDGE THESE WARRIORS IN A COMMON CAUSE BY THEIR MOTIVES AND BY THE COMPANY THEY KEEP.

Teamsters Wage Militant Campaign To Organize Washington Oil Industry

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the Garage and Service Station Employees' Union, success of the drive which has been quietly progressing throughout the West for the past several months to complete the unionization of the oil and gasoline industry, became more and more assured.

"Although in many cases organization has been bitterly opposed by employers in the industry, particularly the major companies, great progress has been made in organization of both drivers and garage and service station attendants in every section of the State of Washington. Increased interest and active participation in the organization campaign by the great mass of union workers throughout the State is manifest on every side.

"Every day brings reports of establishment of union conditions in additional garages, parking lots, and service stations as new shop cards are placed in additional outlets in the various cities and towns.

"The over-the-road highway transportation field is practically a one hundred per cent union operation in the gasoline and oil industry, with many union drivers employed in this field. Fuel and diesel oil distributors in Seattle and most other cities also employ union drivers and work under union agreements."

Frisco Labor Council Orders Trial of Kidwell On Charge of Disloyalty to the A. F. of L.

Los Angeles Labor Unions Also Condemn Gov. Olson's Industrial Relations Secretary For Traitorous Action Against the A. F. of L. and Trade Unionism.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

The Labor Council of San Francisco, California, has voted to elect a board of delegates to try George Kidwell, State Director of Industrial Relations, on charges of disloyalty to the American Federation of Labor and the labor movement.

At the same time, the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles adopted a lengthy resolution "wholeheartedly denouncing" Kidwell as a "traitor to the American Federation of Labor and the American trade union movement."

Both actions were outgrowths of Kidwell's recent lurid testimony in Washington that the American Federation of Labor developed the Westwood lumber mill dispute in an effort to discredit the National Labor Relations Board and the Olson administration.

The San Francisco decision to try Kidwell followed introduction by five council delegates of a resolution denouncing his Washington testimony as "malicious" and asking the council to officially brand him as "traitorous to the American Federation of Labor."

The C. I. O. reporters in Washington referred to George Kidwell as a "veteran A. F. of L. leader." As usual, the C. I. O. scribes were not very well informed about the record of their fellow traveler.

It is true that George Kidwell has for many years aspired to become an A. F. of L. leader but he never made the grade. He never needed any coaxing to declare his candidacy for another job. On two occasions Kidwell was a candidate for secretary-treasurer of the California State Federation of Labor and lost by substantial majorities. Several times Kidwell aspired to be a vice president of the California State Federation of Labor and failed.

Kidwell has also harbored life-long ambitions to become a political leader. He was a candidate for Congress and for the California Assembly, which is the lower house of the California Legislature. In each instance he received a wholesome drubbing.

Kidwell is a pal of the notorious Harry Bridges and has at all times taken pride in his left wing affiliations. He was active in the abortive California Farmer-Labor Party and more recently in the Communist promoted Non-Partisan League.

He has never held an important office in the labor movement, and although he often tried, never landed a political job until Governor Olson of California recently appointed him as Director of the Department of Industrial Relations.

Bachmann's Play Depicting Andrew Furuseth's Life Attracts Large Audiences in Pasadena

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Pasadena, Calif.—"And So They Perish," Dr. Robert Bachmann's stirring drama, based on the life and work of Andrew Furuseth, provided a fitting climax to the season's productions on the Laboratory Theatre Stage of the Pasadena Community Playhouse, May 15 to 27.

Mr. Furuseth, founder and lifelong leader of the Seamen's International Union, devoted a life filled with hardship and dramatic trials along the trail to improve the working conditions of seamen.

Every turn of his unselfish hand was fraught with dramatic incident, and Dr. Bachmann has translated Furuseth's work to play covers.

The play is in ten scenes and takes Azel Thornsen (Andrew Furuseth) from his days as a sailor on square-riggers down to the time when he was threatened with arrest in San Francisco.

There are scenes in Senator LaFollette's office in Washington; in the Union Hall, San Francisco, and on the waterfront at Seattle.

The Playhouse experimental stage devoted a two weeks' staging to this unusual climax to the season's work, a phase devoted entirely to the try-out of new and worth-while playbills. Herschel Daugherty directs and Frank Wilcox leads a cast of 40 players.

The production of this tribute in the shape of a play to one of the real Labor leaders of the century is attracting a great deal of attention among members of the American Federation of Labor in Los Angeles, Pasadena and Southern California generally.

California Governor Sets Union Label Week

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Governor Culbert L. Olson of California issued a proclamation for a "Union Label Week" throughout California which began May 7, the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor announced. Copies of his proclamation were sent to the Governors of other States and also to the National and International Officers of A. F. of L. labor unions as well as State Federations of Labor.

The proclamation reads as follows: "Inasmuch as the Union Label is the consumers best assurance that the article so marked is made in America, under fair working conditions, by adult workers receiving American standard of wages;

"Now, therefore, I, Culbert L. Olson, Governor of California, do hereby proclaim the week beginning May 7, 1939, as 'Union Label Week' throughout California."

LEISERSON APPROVED FOR LABOR BOARD JOB

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—The Senate confirmed the appointment of William M. Leiserson as a member of the National Labor Relations Board to take the place of Donald Wakefield Smith whose re-appointment was opposed by the American Federation of Labor.

Until his appointment Mr. Leiserson was a member of the National Mediation Board which administers the Railway Labor Act.

N. Y. DRAFTSMEN WIN WAGE RAISE AGREEMENT

New York, N. Y. (AFLWNS).—Officials of the "Guild-Local 66" of the International Federation of Technical Engineers, Architects and Draftsmen's Unions, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, announced the finalizing of a closed shop contract with Ferdinand Muller, artistic metals specialists.

In addition to wage increases ranging from $10 to $15 weekly the agreement requires that all employes shall be hired through the union and identified by the current membership card and provides for vacations; 11 legal holidays and sick leave with pay; the five-day, 40-hour week of eight hours per day; time and one-half for overtime on week days including Saturdays; double time for overtime on Sundays and holidays; maximum of 15 work hours overtime allowed per week; no work on Labor Day; two weeks notice of termination of employment by either party in the case of those employed a year or over, otherwise only one week's notice is to be given.

The salary scale under the new agreement is: Over $70 per week for squad bosses; $65 for Senior-A; $60 for Senior-B; $55 for Juniors; $40 for Sub-Juniors; $30 for Apprentices.

Negotiations for the agreement were conducted by J. Lawrence Raimist.

D. J. LEWIS NAMED TO NAT'L MEDIATION BOARD

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—President Roosevelt sent to the Senate the nomination of David J. Lewis, former member of the House of Representatives, to be a member of the National Mediation Board, which administers the Railway Labor Act.

When confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Lewis will succeed William Leiserson, who was appointed to the National Labor Relations Board to take the place of Donald Wakefield Smith, whose re-appointment was opposed by the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Lewis served in the House of Representatives from 1911 to 1917 and from 1930 to 1939. He also served on the United States Tariff Commission from 1917 to 1925.

He has been a close student of labor problems for many years and has wholeheartedly supported the social justice legislation written into Federal statutes.

CHICAGO GAS STATION UNION WINS PAY BOOST

Agreement Negotiated by A. F. of L. Affiliate Covers 5,000 Employes.

Chicago, Ill. (AFLWNS).—Officials of Oil Drivers and Filling Station Employes Union, Local 705, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, finalized a closed shop agreement with the Gasoline Retailers Association which provides increased wages for more than 5,000 gasoline station workers.

Under the contract station managers will receive $31.20 a week, pump operators $24.96, lubrication men $21.60, and car washers $18.24. Overtime will be paid at the regular hourly rate. The working week will be 48 hours.

The Gasoline Retailers Association represents approximately 1600 filling station proprietors in the Chicago metropolitan area.

32½ CENTS WAGE ASKED FOR COTTON INDUSTRY

Recommendation Submitted to Wage-Hour Administrator Andrews Would Raise Pay of 181,000 Workers $13,000,000 Annually.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Washington, D. C.—The report of Industry Committee No. 1, appointed by Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, submitted a report to Mr. Andrews recommending that a thirty-two and one-half cents an hour minimum wage rate be established in the cotton, silk and rayon industries effective July 1. The new rate would take the place of the present 25 cent rate applicable to all industries coming under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The minimum rate which the committee recommended affects approximately 650,000 workers. It was estimated that when it goes into effect around 181,000 textile workers in the lowest brackets, mostly employed in the cotton industry of the Southern States, will receive an annual wage increase of nearly $13,000,000.

Industry Committee No. 1 consists of Donald M. Nelson, chairman, and 14 members. The committee voted the 32½ cent minimum by a split ballot of 14 to 6. The dissenting members of the committee, all from the South, asked that the recommended scale be rejected because of alleged differential living costs for the workers in that region as compared with living costs in the North.

In answer to this contention, the committee report, referring to a recent study of living costs made by the Works Progress Administration in conjunction with the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor, said: "Plainly the average difference in costs in an equivalent standard of living in the two regions (the North and the South) was very slight."

The committee also disputed claims that the new minimum would reduce employment possibilities or materially affect prices, subjects which the Fair Labor Standards Act requires industry committees to explore in making their recommendations.

PHILADELPHIA UNIONS REGISTER LARGE GAINS

A. F. of L. Filling Station and Machinists Unions Negotiate Contracts Covering Thousands of Workers.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Philadelphia, Pa.—American Federation of Labor unions in Philadelphia registered definite achievements here in two distinct fields.

Filling Station, Garage and Parking Lot Employes Union, Local 980 of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, A. F. of L. affiliate, finalized a union contract with the Philadelphia Association of Petroleum Retailers.

Under the agreement, which covers approximately 9,000 gasoline filling station employes, attendants will get a minimum of $90 a month with $110 for assistant managers and $130 for managers. Other points in the agreement include the 48 hour week, time and one-half for overtime, a week's vacation with pay after one year's service, and seniority rights.

Lewis Hinden, president, represented the union in negotiating the agreement.

Another significant achievement was the negotiation of a two-year agreement with the American Stores Company by Local 724 of the International Association of Machinists, an A. F. of L. affiliate. The contract provides union wages, hours, and work conditions for 58 employes of the company in its main garage at 20th Street and Montgomery Avenue.

ANDREWS REVISES RULE ON "LEARNERS" WAGES

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor, announced a revision of the regulations on the employment of "learners" in occupations requiring skill and training.

Under the new regulations employers subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 are prohibited from employing learners at less than the statutory minimum wage of 25 cents an hour unless a certificate authorizing such employment has been issued by the Wage and Hour Division.

Mr. Andrews stated that no certificate will be issued unless the employer can prove that workers with experience are not available and that paying the minimum wage of 25 cents for unskilled workers will increase the production cost in the plant to the point where opportunities of employment might be curtailed.

STRIKE OF N. Y. WORLD'S FAIR LABORERS SETTLED

Committee Appointed by Mayor La Guardia Will Adjust Controversy Which Took 1500 Men Off Fair Jobs.

New York, N. Y. (AFLWNS).—A two-hour conference in Mayor F. H. LaGuardia's office in the Summer City Hall at the Arrowbrook Country Club, Flushing, Long Island, settled the fifteen-day strike called at the World's Fair by the Hod Carriers, Helpers, Building Workers and Common Laborers Union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, in an effort to organize the maintenance workers, or "ground men," employed by the Fair Corporation.

The union ordered pickets withdrawn from the gates and the striking workmen returned to their jobs.

The terms of settlement provide for the appointment of a board by Mayor LaGuardia to devise means of determining whether a majority of the Fair's maintenance men and day laborers desire to join a union. The board consists of Nathan Frankel, Mayor LaGuardia's secretary in charge of labor affairs; Professor Joseph Chamberlain, of Columbia University, and Almerindo Portfolio, City Treasurer.

James Bove, vice president of the union, asserted that the strike had taken 1500 men off Fair jobs.

Grover A. Whalen, president of the Fair Corporation, agreed to issue a statement recognizing the right of Fair employes to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing.

Mr. Whalen represented the Fair at the conference in Mayor LaGuardia's office. Matthew Woll, a vice president of the American Federation of Labor, and George Meany, president of the New York State Federation of Labor, spoke for the union.

Ban on Use of Donnelley's Anti-Union Products in Public Schools Is Asked

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schools have been induced to use that undesirable publication.

School Heads Urged to Discontinue Time

"The Organization Committee of the Chicago Printing Trades Unions has issued a special appeal to all labor to combat the use of that publication in all schools and suggests that parents urge their children to refuse to participate in classes that use TIME as a text. In case some schools refuse to discontinue the use of TIME it is necessary to launch a campaign to remove department heads responsible for the continued use of that periodical. Text books and other material used in connection with classes should be of unquestioned educational value and not propaganda organs for big business."

Time Official "Slanders" Printing Trades

The Chicago Committee also states that "Mr. N. L. Wallace, production manager for TIME, Inc., is sending circular letters containing slanders against the printing trades unions to people who have refused to renew their subscriptions to TIME and LIFE."

In detailing the anti-union activities of Mr. Wallace, the Organization Committee said:

"Mr. Wallace tries to create the impression that the campaign against the Donnelley enterprises has resolved itself into a campaign merely against TIME, Inc. Anyone who has participated in the anti-Donnelley campaign knows that the greatest stress is laid upon that part of the drive that has to do with diverting telephone directories from the Donnelley concern to union printing offices. They know furthermore that equally as much emphasis is placed upon the Sears & Roebuck catalogue and ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA, which has been owned outright by Sears since 1927.

Deceptive Statements Made

"With an air of innocence Mr. Wallace tries to mislead his former subscribers by telling them that: 'TIME, Inc., is being accused of anti-labor activities, even though TIME, Inc. employs none of the typographers, pressmen or affiliated crafts.' The fact is that TIME, Inc. pays millions of dollars yearly to the anti-union Donnelley concern for the printing of TIME and LIFE when there are scores of union printing offices operating under American conditions that can do the jobs better and at no greater cost.

Offices of Time and Life Are In Donnelley's Plant

"TIME Inc. is very careful not to reveal the further fact that Mr. Wallace's office as well as all Chicago offices of TIME Inc. are in the Donnelley building—and it is not an office building either, but special arrangements are made for the convenience of TIME and LIFE. That fact alone proves that the connection between TIME Inc. and the Donnelley outfit is much more than a mere arrangement between publisher and printer. Behind the attacks made against the unions by TIME Inc. is the sinister Donnelley management carrying out, as usual, its traditional policy of enmity toward all labor. Hence it is not difficult for every union man and woman and every friend of labor and defender of American standards of life and work to understand that the campaign against TIME and LIFE is an integral part of the drive against Donnelley and the whole open shop crew of the Middle-West."

A. F. of L. Progressive Miners Union Pushes Organization Work in All Fields

Ozanic Says Agreements Will Be Demanded in All Mines Where a Majority of the Miners Join the A. F. of L. Affiliate.

By A. F. of L. Weekly News Service.

Springfield, Ill.—The Progressive Mine Workers of America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, will carry on its organization work in every coal area and demand recognition by the National Labor Relations Board despite the agreement between certain operators in the Appalachian field with the C. I. O. United Mine Workers, Joe Ozanic, president of the A. F. of L. affiliate, declared here.

"It is a direct violation of the Wagner Act for employers to sign with Lewis' United Mine Workers of America in instances where they have been notified by the Progressive union that a majority of their employes are Progressives," Ozanic declared. "The Progressive union will take all steps possible to invalidate such contracts.

"To the extent of contracts having been made with employers where the Progressives have not yet a majority, the Progressive union intends to continue the organization of the miners of this country and will extend to them all the protection they can give under the law should any of these employes desire to join the Progressives.

"In any case where such contracts have been made and Lewis cannot show definitely a majority of the employes, such a contract will not protect the U. M. W. A. against the Progressives' demands that the employer bargain with the Progressives should a majority of the employes join the Progressives hereafter.

"Should an employer attempt to fire any employes not belonging to the U. M. W. A. and desiring to join the Progressives instead of the C.I.O. union, the Progressives will take action against that employer for committing an unfair labor practice under the Wagner Act.

"The fact that Lewis is now apparently willing to deal with the Appalachian operators individually, as indeed he must deal, is in itself a victory for the Progressives and for the position of the A. F. of L.

"The Progressives and the parent federation hold that every employer should have the right, as he should be required under the law, to bargain only with the representatives of his own employes.

"No bargaining unit should be permitted which imposes involuntary servitude on employes without their consent, and subjects them to terms and conditions of employment imposed by competitors of their employer."

Senator La Follette Asks Congress to Curb Employers Tactics Against Labor's Right

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—Senator Robert M. La Follette of Wisconsin asked the Senate Committee on Education and Labor to approve the "Oppressive Labor Practices Bill jointly introduced by him and Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah, to apply legislative curbs to a powerful minority of American employers who he said was using anti-democratic methods against workers.

Based on findings of the Senate Civil Liberties Committee of which Senator La Follette is chairman and Senator Thomas a member, the bill would prohibit industrial espionage, ban the use of strikebreakers and strikebreaking agencies, and restrict private industrial guards to premises of an employer and prohibit possession or utilization of industrial munitions by employers.

Despite the progress that has been achieved in democratic institutions in the United States Senator La Follette said there is still much to be done to secure the rights of the workers to freedom from oppression in industry.

"There are still factories which stand like fortresses, bristling with machine guns and modern chemical weapons," he said. "There are still private armies which are drilled and trained for active combat during industrial disputes."

These and similar evils, he declared, would be definitely ended by the enactment of the La Follette-Thomas Bill.

2,000 D. C. CARPENTERS VOTE STRIKE FOR JUNE 12

Washington, D. C. (AFLWNS).—J. T. Oakley, secretary of the Carpenters District Council, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, announced that a strike of approximately 2,000 carpenters engaged in construction of Federal, municipal and private buildings in the District of Columbia will begin on June 12.

The strike announcement followed negotiations extending over three months with the Master Builders Association for a work day of seven hours at $13 instead of the present eight hour day at $12.

The District Council originally voted to strike on May 15, but the walkout was postponed pending an investigation by international officers of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

ONE UNION FOR ALL SHOW ARTISTS RECOMMENDED

New York, N. Y. (AFLWNS).—A sub-committee of the Associated Actors and Artistes of America, the parent A. F. of L. union for all performers in show business—the stage, screen, music, radio and vaudeville—recommended the long-projected plan to have only one union for all performers. The technical plan has not been worked out, and before official changes can be made each union must agree to them.

The members of the sub-committee said there is an overlapping of union activity, with many jurisdiction disputes, and also multiple dues, whereby members of one union, changing to or working temporarily in another field, must sometimes pay four sets of fees. The committee voiced the opinion that rebuilding the structure of the parent union would be an economy to the membership.

The committee is composed of Mrs. Florence Marston of the Screen Actors Guild; Paul N. Turner, attorney for the Associated Actors; Leo Fischer of the American Guild of Musical Artists; Henry Jaffe, counsel for the Musical Artists, and Philip Loeb, of the Actors Equity Association.

ORA CASEY, MISSOURI LABOR LEADER, DIES

Springfield, Mo. (AFLWNS).—Ora Casey, an official of the St. Louis Street Car and Bus Employes Union, died here. He was 50 years of age. He represented his union at the convention of the Missouri State Federation of Labor, in session in Springfield.